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CONTENTS

THEATER FORCES

FRANCE

Briefs

Helicopter Antitank Missile	1
Multitarget Missile Development	1
Missile Details	1

TERRORISM

TURKEY

Wide Sweep of Militants Conducted (TERCUMAN, 16 Mar 81)	2
Adana 'Engineers Cell' Members Arrested (MILLIYET, 28 Mar 81)	5

ENERGY ECONOMICS

ICELAND

Fishing Boat Owners Hit by New Rise in Fuel Prices (MORGUNBLADID, 4 Mar 81)	7
--	---

ECONOMIC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Swedish-Norwegian Industrial Cooperation Mapped
(Dick Ljungberg; DAGENS NYHETER, 26 Mar 81) 9

Sweden, Norway Sign Wide-Ranging Economic Cooperation Pact
(Dick Ljungberg; DAGENS NYHETER, 26 Mar 81) 12

GREECE

Book Sales Volume Drops
(I KATHIMERINI, 4 Mar 81) 14

ICELAND

Rise in Purchasing Power Slowed to 0.8 Percent in 1980
(MORGUNBLADID, 3 Mar 81) 16

SWEDEN

Norway, Sweden Pact Could Spur Wider Nordic Involvement
(Editorial, Olof Kleberg; DAGENS NYHETER, 26 Mar 81) 17

POLITICAL

CYPRUS

Elections Slow Intercommunal Talks
(Izzet Riza Yalin; CUMHURIYET, 19 Mar 81) 19

DENMARK

Four New Ministers Named in Government Shakeup
(NORDISK KONTAKT, Mar 81) 21

ICELAND

Conservative Organ Discusses Left's Losses at University
(Editorial; MORGUNBLADID, 13 Mar 81) 23

People's Alliance Organ Downplays University Vote Losses
(Staksteinar; MORGUNBLADID, 13 Mar 81) 24

NORWAY

Socialist-Left Party Congress Achieves Unity, Starts Campaign (AFTENPOSTEN, various dates)	25
Agreement on Main Points, by Erling Koldaas Appeal to Labor Movement, by Lars Hollerud Labor Party Strongly Attacked Furre Reelected, Others New	
Gro Harlem Brundtland Background Described (Per Brunvand; ARBEIDERBLADET, 4 Feb 81)	30

TURKEY

Council of Europe Makes Decisions on Turkey (Sadi Tatli; TERCUMAN, 28 Mar 81)	33
Problems, Prospects for Turkish-Greek Talks Explored (CUMHURIYET, various dates)	36
Isik Discusses Political Approaches to NATO NATO Optimistic Over Talks, by Ahmet Tan Eighth Round of Technical Talks, by Sedat Ergin	

MILITARY

FRANCE

Mission, Training of Aircraft Carrier's Pilots (Pierre Darcourt; LE FIGARO, 2 Mar 81)	41
--	----

TURKEY

Efforts To Purchase Foreign Military Items Continue (CUMHURIYET, 16 Mar 81)	44
--	----

BRIEFS

HELICOPTER ANTITANK MISSILE--Two HOT anti-tank missiles were fired on the nights of 20 and 21 January 1981, at the Cazaux CEV [In-Flight Testing Center] from a Dauphin helicopter equipped with the Venus night guidance system. For these night firings, the helicopter--whose pilot was given BNL [expansion unknown] field-glasses--hovered 15 meters above the ground. Despite unfavorable weather conditions (a fine driving rain, humidity close to 100 percent), the two missiles reached their targets, which were 2.3 m x 2.3 m placed at a distance of 2,900 and 2,350 meters. [Text] [Paris DEFENSE INTERARMEES in French Mar 81 p 6] 9516

MULTITARGET MISSILE DEVELOPMENT--The Matra corporation is presently researching the development of an air-to-air missile that could attack several targets at the same time; this was announced by the head of Matra's military division, who also said that the development of such a missile "is the aim of our MICA [Aerial Combat and Interception Missile] program which is in the Magic class (100 kg)." Mr Durand also gave specifics on the SATCP missile [Very-Short-Range Surface-to-Air Missile]: "This is a missile with an infrared auto-guidance system with a range of about 5 km against aircraft and helicopters;" SATCP, which will be equipped with an IFF [Information Friend or Foe] capability, has already been ordered by the three French service branches. [Text] [Paris DEFENSE INTERARMEES in French Mar 81 p 6] 9516

MISSILE DETAILS--The review ARMAMENT, in its latest edition, has published the most recent information on the specifications of the SATCP [Very-Short-Range Surface-to-Air Missile], including the versions scheduled for development. The first will be portable, breaking down into two 20-kg pieces for infantrymen; this is the only one to date for which firm orders exist. The second is a vehicle-mounted version, the third is a naval version, and the fourth will be destined to provide helicopters with an anti-helicopter combat capability. [Text] [Paris DEFENSE INTERARMEES in French Mar 81 p 6] 9516

CSO: 3100

WIDE SWEEP OF MILITANTS CONDUCTED

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 16 Mar 81 pp 1,12

[Excerpts] As a result of a series of operations conducted by security forces, the illegal communist organization named THKP-C DEV-SAVAS [Turkish People's Liberation Party Front Revolutionary War] has been completely broken up for the second time. Thirty-five militants together with members of the central committee have been arrested. It was announced that arrested among the DEV-SAVAS militants, who robbed two banks in Izmir and Gaziantep, killed one person, and were involved in a number of robberies, armed activities, and bombing attacks, was Ibrahim Canet, a leader of the organization who is a suspect in the Talat Turhan case and who lost both arms and a leg when a bomb exploded in his hands while he tried to blow up the Vakko Department Store when protesting the execution of Deniz Gezmiş and two of his friends in 1972.

Confiscated from the houses in which they were hidden were a Sten machine carbine, a Kalishnakof machine gun, 12 pistols, a hunting rifle, dynamite gelatin, 120 drums for feeding ammunition to automatic arms, 140 bullets, along with a 66-piece silver set, diamond jewelry worth 4.5 million liras, 22 watches, and valuable cigarette lighters that were obtained in various robberies.

The actions perpetrated by the militants belonging to DEV-Savas, which was broken up by the 13-day operation, are:

The killing of Musa Akce in Kartal; the wounding of Murat Polat in Kagithane; the robbery of a jewelry store in the Covered Bazaar belonging to Huseyin Cetinkaya and the wounding of a customer; the strafing of a police team's automobile while hanging a bombing notice on the Pendik Station; the robbery of Gaziantep Pamukbank; the robbery of the Izmir Agricultural Bank Cigli branch; the robbery of the Kartal Yunus Cement Factory; the strafing of a coffeehouse in Caglayan; the seizure of gold and jewels from a home in Sisli; and the robbery of a gambling house and two factories.

Amass, Resume Activities

The THKP-C DEV-SAVAS was formed in 1978 by Hasan Sever and Hasan Sukru, who left the "Minutemen" and the "THKP-C Action Union," accusing them of "pacifism." After the THKP-C DEV-SAVAS took part in various activities, it was broken up by police operations in 1980, and guns and all the militants were seized.

A leader of the organization, Sukru Dal (also known as Pancho Villa), who is being sought at present, escaped from a Sigmalcilar Prison automobile carrying condemned prisoners last year and formed DEV-SAVAS again. It was determined that DEV-SAVAS also splintered into two groups called the "Centralists" and the "Liquidators," each accusing the other once again of pacifism. Several DEV-SAVAS members answered questions asked of them.

Hayrettin Demir (also known as Tall Mehmet): "I am a member of the organization's central committee. After coming together again, we were divided into three regions -- Adana, Izmir, and Istanbul. We believed that there would be a communist revolution that would result from armed propaganda in Turkey followed by an armed people's war. After I robbed the Cigli branch of the Izmir Agricultural Bank with two friends, we used the money to purchase guns for the organization."

Tacettin Ozen (head of the Istanbul and Marmara region of DEV-SAVAS): "We robbed the Gaziantep branch of Pamukbank. I directed a number of actions that we conducted in Istanbul. We did not believe that the security forces would apprehend the entire organization in such a short time."

Bulent Ozbek (one of the militants of the organization whose brother is a rich businessman): "After the police apprehended the organization and all its militants in 1980, I went into hiding. However, the militants came to Kartal, found me, and forced me to join DEV-SAVAS. I could not escape, because I had once been involved in this. I knew that our war with the state would come to nothing."

Ibrahim Canet (an official from the Cukurova region and a suspect in the 12 March incidents): "The night that Gezmis and his two friends were executed, a bomb I wanted to throw into the Vakko Department Store exploded in my hands. I lost both arms and a leg. Later, I was among the suspects charged in the Talat Turhan and bombing cases. I was released from prison when the general pardon was issued. After participating with various factions of THKP-C, I joined DEV-SAVAS."

During questioning, it came out that a militant by the name of Kemal Korkmaz kidnapped and raped Nuran Agar and then forced her to join the organization.

Noncommissioned Officer Wounded by Terrorists Dies

Sergeant Major Hasan Yildirim, a noncommissioned officer assigned to the Yalova Gendarmerie Commandant who was critically injured 6 days ago in Yalova by terrorists, died yesterday at Golcuk Military Hospital, where he was being treated.

Ankara

A total of 101 persons belonging to the THKP-C Salvation, TDKP [Turkish Liberation Society] People's Liberation, and KAWA [expansion unknown] organizations have been arrested.

Ankara Second Department police teams have seized an automatic rifle, 68 revolvers, 398 bullets, 3 bombs, and a large number of prohibited publications that were hidden away by militants who were arrested as a result of a month-long operation that took place following 12 February.

It is understood that militants of the organizations, who are known to have taken part in a large number of robberies and bombings, murdered Muradiye Municipal Chairman Selahattin Mehmetagaoglu, Sabri Tasdemir, Mevlut Toptas, Lutfi Ozgul, and Hasan Kara. Furthermore, it has been determined that THKP-C Salvation militants, on 25 April 1980 in the district of Yildizevler, sentenced Ramazan Ari to death in a people's court and then carried out the sentence.

It has also been announced that a gun dealer by the name of Suleyman Poyraz, who procured guns for the three organizations, was among those arrested.

11673

CSO: 4907

ADANA 'ENGINEERS CELL' MEMBERS ARRESTED

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 28 Mar 81 p 10

[Text] In the "Toros-1" operation conducted by security forces, 45 terrorists, including 8 women, of the "Engineers Cell" of the illegal "Revolutionary Road [DEV-YOL]" organization were apprehended.

The terrorists were sought as suspects in 22 murders committed in and around Adana, and in the search of the organization homes and the caves where they had buried and hidden their weapons, 4 Kalashnikovs, 3 Maps, 5 Stens and 19 automatic pistols and 1,500 pieces of ammunition were seized, along with bombs, dynamite and fuses.

Specially trained antiterrorism teams conducted the operations in the villages and mountains in Ceyhan District of Adana and the militants were taken in the raids before they could fire a shot.

How Operation Began

Information about DEV-YOL, known as the strongest terrorism organization in and around Adana, was obtained during the questioning of Mustafa Ozence, a brain of the organization, who had killed four gendarmes in his escape from the station where he had been taken after his arrest in Tarsus, but who was arrested again later and sentenced to death, and Hasan Tepebasi, identified as an officer of the organization's central committee who was responsible for the slaying of six teachers. Security forces determined in this way that the organization was staying in the mountain villages, caves and fields near Ceyhan.

The "antiterrorism team," which had been under training for raids and operations for a long time by special experts at VI Corps headquarters, donned bullet-proof vests and surrounded the villages where the militants were hiding out. The team, aided by villagers in identifying the houses where the terrorists lived, quickly surrounded the houses and, using a megaphone, delivered the ultimatum: "Surrender within 3 minutes; we do not want to shed blood." Seeing they had no means of escape, the terrorists complied and surrendered without finding a chance to use the weapons they had on them.

In one of these houses were DEV-YOL's Military Action Committee member and weapons officer Y.H., code name "Kirve," and the DEV-YOL Southern Region Courier, A.V., a female high school student code named "Bacimiz."

The militant code-named "Kirve" admitted during initial questioning that they had buried their weapons in a cave 5 kilometers from the village.

Security teams went to the cave, accompanied by the arrested persons. In the search of the cave, conducted using a detector brought specially from the United States which can detect weapons 4.5 meters underground, a bag containing guns and ammunition was found buried 2.5 meters deep and was seized. The operations were later continued in Hatay, Mersin and Adana.

Arrested as a result of these operations were all elements of the organization who had killed a total of 22 people including 1 policeman and 6 teachers, participated in more than 20 incidents involving injury, robbed banks, jewelry stores, supermarkets and business places on various dates, conducted bombing actions and distributed bobby-trapped posters.

Where Name "Engineers Cell" Came From

It is understood from the interrogation that the organization's officers in charge of organizational theory and armed actions in the Adana area were engineers who came specially from Ankara and Istanbul and, for this reason, their cells were called the "Engineers Cell." Identified among the organization officers were two lawyers, two high school teachers, four Middle East Technical University students, two Hacettepe Faculty of Medicine students and some high school students. The names of the organization agents have not been revealed as operations are still in progress.

The "antiterrorism" team was congratulated on its success in seizing the DEV-YOL cell by VI Corps and Martial Law Commander Lt Gen Burhanettin Bigali. In his statement, Bigali said, "Our nation will always be grateful to the Turkish policemen who put their lives on the line for the Turkish nation in these operations. Those who have conspired in the past to drive a wedge between the people and the police are being isolated and exposed one by one. Today our citizens are grateful and glad to help the police."

Adana Security Director Gultekin Demir also made a statement in which he said:

"It is seen that those who organized and conducted the actions are not usually Adanans. Most of them are from the outside and the big cities. These itinerant terrorists and organizers chose Adana as their pilot region, bathing it in blood and fire. With competence and modern methods, however, our security organization is digging these terrorist organizations up by the roots."

8349

CSO: 4907

FISHING BOAT OWNERS HIT BY NEW RISE IN FUEL PRICES

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 4 Mar 81 p 32

[Article: "Imminent Price Increase in Light Bunker Oil and Gas Oil: A 58 Million New Kroner Annual Cost to the Vessel Operators"]

[Text] A 99 percent price increase in light bunker oil in nine months--Nine months ago each ton of light bunker oil cost 1042 kroner. If the government confirms the Price Control Board's agreement about a 21 percent increase in light bunker oil, the ton will go from 1710 kroner to 2069 kroner. This would then amount to a 99 percent increase from June last year. Last summer the price of each liter of gas oil was 1.55 kroner but now it is 2.35 kroner. If the gas oil price is increased about 10.6 percent as the Price Control Board has agreed to, the price of gas oil would rise from 2.35 kroner to 2.60 kroner or about 68 percent when compared with June of last year.

Kristjan Ragnarsson, president of LIU, National Alliance of Fishing Vessel Owners] said in an interview with MORGUNBLADID yesterday that a 21 percent price increase in light bunker oil and a 10.6 percent price increase in gas oil would cost the vessel operators 58 million kroner (5.8 billion old kroner) a year. In making the fish price decision a 14 percent price increase in light bunker oil was anticipated but none in gas oil. A 14 percent price increase in light bunker oil would cost the vessel operators 19 million kroner (1.9 billion old kroner) and there is therefore a difference of 39 million kroner (3.9 billion old kroner) in the figures that were submitted at the fish price decision and the agreement made by the Price Control Board on Monday.

A small-size trawler that uses light bunker oil would use 2.8 million kroner (280 million old kroner) worth of oil a year and the price increase in oil would cost the operator of such a trawler 490 thousand kroner (49 million old kroner). A trawler that uses gas oil would use oil for 3.5 million kroner (350 million old kroner) after a 10.6 percent increase and the increase alone would cost such a ship 340 thousand kroner (34 million old kroner). The difference in price between gas oil and light bunker oil has decreased greatly during the last months, but after the increase that the Price Control Board agreed on last Monday the

gas oil would be 38 percent more expensive than the light bunker oil. The difference was 64 percent in June of last year.

Ragnarsson, said yesterday that if these hikes became reality, it would be a serious blow to the fishing vessel operators. More than 50 stern trawlers of 86 now use light bunker oil as well as do four purse-seine vessels. Ragnarsson said that it now had become questionable whether it paid to let ships use light bunker oil and he said further that he did not feel there were any reasons to convert more ships over to using light bunker oil.

Ragnarsson was asked if there was any likelihood that the price difference between light bunker oil and gas oil would be further reduced or whether it would start to become greater again. "I don't think that the price of gas oil is any longer consistent with the cost of purifying the oil. One of two things will happen, either the gas oil increases in price or the light bunker oil decreases in price. Our consumption of light bunker oil is considered to be 160 thousand tons a year, and as we only get 100 thousand tons from the Soviet Union, the oil companies have been hinting that we must buy the needed difference for a still higher price from the Western countries. The effects of such an increase are now being felt by the oil companies in their prices.

"I, on the other hand, consider this a distortion on their behalf. The capeline catch has been reduced by half from last year and thereby an enormous quantity of light bunker oil has been saved in the capline processing plants. The likelihood that we will have to import light bunker oil from other places than Russia have therefore been considerably reduced," said Ragnarsson.

9583

CSO: 3111/25

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION MAPPED

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 26 Mar 81 p 10

[Article by Dick Ljungberg]

[Text] Swedish companies are guaranteed the possibility of buying from Norway at least 2 million tons of crude petroleum and petroleum products in 1983 and at least 2.5 million tons from 1984 on. In return, Sweden guarantees to deliver to Norway up to 2 terawatt hours electricity per year.

That is the content of the treaty which prime ministers Gro Harlem Brundtland and Thorbjorn Falldin signed in Oslo on Wednesday. The treaty also involves a common fund for industrial cooperation which will have a capital of 250 million kronor (8w.).

At Least 20 Years

The treaty only involves the governments. Agreements must consequently be made between the individual companies in regard to the oil. In regard to electricity, it is the state-owned Norway's Waterways and Electricity Works and the Waterfalls Board which handles the show. All agreements will be made on a commercial basis.

The petroleum agreement is valid for 20 years with the possibility for extending it. At least 2 million tons are consequently guaranteed in 1983 and 2.5 in 1984.

After 1984 deliveries over these quantities will depend upon the requirements of Norwegian firms, the development of industrial and energy cooperation, as well as market conditions.

During the negotiations there was a tug-of-war concerning to what extent the petroleum would be refined in Sweden or in Norway. The Norwegians have decided to expand extensively their refining capacity at Mongstad. The treaty stipulates that the Norwegians will have the option of delivering up to three-quarters (of the quantity) in the form of petroleum products.

The parties will also facilitate Norwegian firms with access to crude petroleum becoming directly involved in marketing crude oil and petroleum products in the Swedish market, either by themselves or through various kinds of cooperation with firms in Sweden. Norsk Hydro already has a retail sales network in Sweden.

Agreement in Existence

At present there is a 1-year oil agreement between the state-owned Norwegian Statoil and the Swedish firm OK. There is also an agreement between the Norwegian Petroleum Company and Swedish Petroleum. At the moment negotiations are going on between Swedish Petroleum and Statoil in regard to a large oil agreement. Volvo Energi has also participated in the discussions.

Sweden consumed 26 million tons of petroleum products last year. In accordance with the energy bill which the Falldin government recently proposed, consumption should decrease by 1990 to 14 to 17 million tons. In 1980 Norway extracted 23 million tons of crude oil from the North Sea. Statoil's share was only 3.6 million tons but in 1990 it will be 12 to 16 million tons.

Norway's production of electricity is based completely on water power and thus is very dependent upon weather conditions. In addition, it is calculated that the production of electricity must be expanded from 83 terawatt hours today to 106 terawatt hours in 1990.

Strong Opposition

It will be difficult to carry out this expansion. Opposition to further hydroelectric construction is very great, as the example of Alta shows.

"And we know from experience that small projects can entail the same conflicts as the larger ones," says Harald Norvik, state secretary in the Norwegian Petroleum and Energy Department.

"The agreement with Sweden does not solve the long-range electricity supply problem of Norway," he says. "So Alta is not saved by this."

The agreement on firm deliveries of electricity is in the form of an option for Norway's Waterways and Electricity Works to purchase on commercial terms up to 2 terawatt hours electricity per year from the Sweden Waterfalls Board. The option will be taken up by 30 June 1982, and then the treaty will run for 15 years.

Swedish electricity will be quite expensive for Norway. About 21 ore per kilowatt hour compared to an average price of 15 to 16 today. On the other hand, Norwegian oil is expensive because it is light and low in sulphur content.

For a long time there has been a treaty between Norway, Sweden and Denmark for the occasional exchange of electricity to meet the peaks of electricity consumption. This cooperation will continue.

To Promote Cooperation

The Swedish-Norwegian fund for industrial cooperation will promote, by means of loans on favorable terms, cooperative projects of Swedish and Norwegian firms with the goal of technical and market developments in the industrial sector. There will not be any loans for oil and gas projects.

The fund will have a capital of 250 million kroner. Sweden will contribute over 4 years a basic sum of 150 million kroner. The remaining 100 million will be divided equally. The fund will be in the form of a foundation, with its headquarters in Stockholm. The old troublesome question of Swedish lumber deliveries to Norway has not been solved. In the negotiations it was only stated that it is anticipated that in the future the normal border trade will continue.

6891

CBO: 3109

SWEDEN, NORWAY SIGN WIDE-RANGING ECONOMIC COOPERATION PACT

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 26 Mar 81 p 10

[Article by Dick Ljungberg]

[Text] Sweden and Norway will try to make their legislation regarding corporations, taxes and currency as well-liked as possible in order to facilitate individual cooperation from corporations in both countries.

That is the main news item in the "umbrella treaty" regarding economic cooperation which prime ministers Gro Harlem Brundtlandt and Thorbjorn Falldin signed in Oslo on Wednesday along with the treaty on oil, electricity and an industrial investment fund. The "umbrella treaty" involves primarily political cooperation in regard to industry and energy.

After many years of drawn-out negotiations, a Swedish-Norwegian agreement has been concluded. But the shadow of the abortive Volvo agreement with Norway, which was of considerably greater dimensions than this one, hung over the press conference in Oslo on Wednesday.

Gro Harlem Brundtlandt said that it was precisely the fate of the Volvo treaty which made both countries exert themselves all the more to show that it was possible to get cooperation going.

Thorbjorn Falldin was of the opinion that the discussions of recent years, which were conducted primarily with Harlem Brundtlandt's predecessor Odvar Nordli, had in part taken a new turn.

Eliminate the Barriers

"The Volvo agreement was based on the premise that the government would use its possibilities for granting exemptions to corporation laws, tax legislation, etc," Falldin said. "We are now adopting general measures to eliminate such obstacles to cooperation. Corporations that wish to start cooperating will not, consequently, have to go to the government."

Will we establish a common Swedish-Norwegian capital market?

"We have a common Nordic labor market, and there are just as good reasons to try to make the movement of capital as free as possible," Falldin said. He was positively disposed towards Norwegian capital going into the Swedish economy.

"The goal of coordinating the legislation of both countries can take several years," Gro Harlem Brundtlandt said. She hopes in the long run for an integration of both countries' resources, for example, raw materials, energy, capital and technology as far as possible. She was not even adverse to the idea of a common Norwegian-Swedish currency in the future.

The Entire North

Falldin desires that the entire North be regarded more as a single domestic market. Both prime ministers were careful to stress that this bilateral treaty does not exclude the other Nordic countries from cooperation.

According to the treaty, the governments, among other things, obligate themselves, within the framework of international obligations, to try to remove the obstacles of business cooperation and to encourage the establishment of enterprises of common Swedish-Norwegian ownership.

Expanded internal trade and a common export effort in regard to third countries should also be facilitated. An effort will be made to achieve coordinated public purchasing, as well as cooperation in investment and technical research and development.

Further Discussion

Under the treaty cooperation will be carried further by a so-called mixed commission with representatives from both governments.

Gro Harlem Brundtlandt and Thorbjorn Falldin will further discuss implementation of the treaty when they meet at the Forum in Goteborg on 28 April. The chief of Volvo, Pehr Gyllenhammar, will also participate.

They will meet again at the end of May at the meeting of the Nordic Cabinet Ministers in Stockholm.

5893

CSO: 3109

BOOK SALES VOLUME DROPS

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 4 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] At a press conference yesterday the Panhellenic Association of Book Publishers **[PASEV]** asked for steps to be taken to deal with the current crisis in book publishing. It was pointed out that this industry faces serious problems which are the result of a slowdown in the demand for books, with no indication that the situation will improve in the short run.

According to the PASEV analysis, the crisis in the branch is due to the following:

- a. The limited reading public as a result of the small population and the small percentage of people who read books more or less regularly. As a result, the publishing companies are not able to take advantage of mass production and thereby reduce the cost per unit.
- b. The high production costs and especially the high cost of marketing.
- c. The small size and fragmentation of the production (publishing) companies, which increases the operating costs of marginal enterprises.
- d. The almost total lack of access to foreign markets because of the language, but also the absence of elementary mechanisms for the promotion of books at least among Greeks abroad, emigrants, workers, and so on.
- e. The lack of a sufficient number of libraries which could absorb a significant portion of book production.

As stressed by PASEV, these problems, which can be dealt with effectively in the context of a sound and long-term government policy on books, are aggravated by the economic recession and therefore there is an immediate and imperative need for their solution.

According to PASEV, steps which could be implemented immediately and which could effectively help the promotion of books in our country include the following:

1. The enactment of drastic incentives for the quantitative and qualitative development of book publishing and the expansion of subjects into more scientific

and knowledge sectors (special incentives for investment in publishing, low interest loans to publishing enterprises, and so forth).

2. The continuation of the duty-free supply of newsprint based on Presidential Decree 301/1977.

3. Development and expansion of the institution of state and other prizes, honorary recognitions, cash grants, and so on.

4. The compulsory establishment of libraries in all public and private schools in the municipalities and communities of the country, in the farm cooperatives and their unions, the farms, technical and other schools and institutes, in the tourist hotels, in hospitals, clinics, and so on.

5. The instituting of regular informative broadcasts by the TV and radio stations with programs about books, written properly by specialists. Also, special articles in the newspapers, with similar content, and so forth.

6. Special reduced rates for the advertisement of books because advertising is the best means to bring the books to the attention of the public.

7. The creation of libraries in workers' centers and in the corresponding centers abroad for Greek emigrants workers. The latter is dictated also by the need to have the Greeks abroad and their children keep their ties with the national language and the fatherland.

8. Informative presentations at all levels of schools and the introduction of a special course on book economy to develop a love of books among the students.

9. Book exhibits in cities and in the provinces financed by the government through a special agency which will also be responsible for organising them.

10. The establishing of schools for the training of publishers, booksellers, technicians, and so on.

11. Special rates for the transportation of books by government means of transportation.

12. The publishing by the Ministry of Culture and Science of an official Book Bulletin with frequent and systematic updating.

7520

CSO: 4908

RISE IN PURCHASING POWER SLOWED TO 0.8 PERCENT IN 1980

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 3 Mar 81 p 48

[Article: "Average Wages of the Unskilled Laborer: The Rise in Purchasing Power is Only 0.8 Percent This Year"]

[Text] Interpreting the measures taken by the administration it seemed that health insurance fees will be abolished this year for those who earned 6.75 million old kroner annual income or less during 1980. A two-percent fee will still be paid on higher income. This means that taxes decrease about 1.5 percent when compared with annual income. Because taxes are paid after the income was earned, the purchasing power of wages will, of course, increase less this year, but in view of the expected development of wages the purchasing power might increase about one percent for those who fall below the aforementioned income level. The effects fade away with regard to higher income.

The income level used as a base is 7,800 monthly wages after 1 Mar 81. For comparison it may be mentioned that according to an estimate of the National Economic Institute it can be expected that the average wages of an unskilled laborer in March will be about 9,300 kroner, and for a skilled laborer about 10,000 kroner. The latest estimates about the income levels of skilled and unskilled laborers indicate that 35 to 40 percent of unskilled laborers and 25-30 percent of skilled laborers will fully enjoy the benefits of these measures. The rise in the purchasing power of average wages of the unskilled laborer will only be 0.8 percent this year.

In connection with this it should also be kept in mind that the tax index has been decided considerably lower than the wage fluctuations allow for, so that the tax burden is increased because of that.

It should also be mentioned that those who have the lowest incomes and therefore don't have a heavy tax burden, will conceivably be able to use personal deductions when paying health insurance fees, so that the measures taken by the administration would not benefit them at all.

9583

CSO: 3111/25

NORWAY, SWEDEN PACT COULD SPUR WIDER NORDIC INVOLVEMENT

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 26 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial by Olof Kleberg]

[Text] The strange Swedish "expansion of dismantling" nuclear power has at least one positive consequence. A part (perhaps 15 to 20 percent) of the excess electric power we will have when all 12 reactors are in operation will be available to Norway. In return Sweden will be able to assure petroleum deliveries up to 15 percent of its needs.

Two TWh electricity for 15 years against at least 2.5 million tons of petroleum for 20 years--that is the core of the Swedish-Norwegian agreement on energy and industry cooperation which prime ministers Thorbjorn Falldin and Gro Harlem Brundtland signed in Oslo Wednesday.

An industrial fund of 250 million kronor is tied to this exchange of energy. The fund will be used in the first place to stimulate Swedish investment in Norway. Sweden also is providing the major share of the fund's capital.

Norway has already made petroleum and industrial agreements with several other countries. But this Norwegian-Swedish agreement is the most concrete. And this is what makes it valuable. After many years talk about closer cooperation in regard to oil there is finally something to point to. One could have hoped that it would have been more, but still it is a beginning.

In 1974 Sweden and Norway made a protocol to negotiate a treaty of cooperation in regard to energy and industry. Neither the Social Democratic nor the bourgeois governments had the desire or ability to give the Norwegians what they wanted. In the beginning the Swedes were more disposed to take than to give. The economic shock of the last few years has taught us that we alone can no longer make demands.

The new Norwegian petroleum and energy minister, Arvid Johanson, said at his press conference in Stockholm yesterday that Norway had had too great expectations from Sweden. This involved both the establishment of industries and the deliveries of lumber. He agreed with his predecessors who were disappointed with Swedish inertia.

It was only really Volvo which had an eye to the future. But now something new can begin.

The treaty is a clear political indication that economic cooperation should be expanded. It was concluded by two governments, not by a big corporation and a government like the Volvo agreement. Governments cannot order corporations to cooperate but it can make it easy for them. Consequently, an effort will now be made to coordinate legislation in the tax and currency fields.

A good sign for the 1980's is that the second largest bank in Norway, Christiania Bank, as the first Norwegian bank, opened an office in Stockholm just yesterday. An optimistic bank president said there are already many concrete cooperation projects.

But if cooperation is to develop, it cannot be on the basis of Big Swedish premises. The failure of Granges in its aluminum deal at the turn of the year stemmed not least from the fact that it contributed all too little to industrial expansion in Norway. Perhaps cooperation between Bolidin and Norsk Hydro will be more successful.

There is an explanation for the fact that the Norwegians appear like arrogant negotiators on both the government and business level. Norway is afflicted with a difficult imbalance problem because of oil. The petroleum industry which employs only one-tenth of all workers in industry produces as much in value as the rest of industry, even presently, when production is about 50 million tons of oil and gas per year. One can reckon with up to 90 million tons in the 1990's, if the difficult and ecologically sensitive extraction in the north materializes.

Wages are driven up in the entire economy, and it will be difficult to get domestic or foreign interests to invest money in less profitable industries outside the petroleum sector. But even if Norway remains an oil country for 100 years, it needs an industrial base to fall back on. The new--but still all too small--fund will entice Swedish industry to look westwards.

Sweden and Norway complement each other in many areas. Trade has also increased strongly. Sweden is Norway's largest trading partner, while Norway is Sweden's third largest export market. Harmonizing legislation in the two countries should increase an interlocking.

As a report from the Nordic Council shows, only 13 percent of the foreign investment of the Nordic countries is in the north. More Nordic cooperation, with Norway, Sweden and Finland being the backbone, is needed in the future. The new Norwegian-Swedish agreement should encourage cooperation among businesses. The political signals have been given.

6893

CSO: 3109

ELECTIONS SLOW INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 19 Mar 81 p 5

[Article by İzzet Rıza Yalın]

[Text] Nicosia--Because of the elections, it has been decided to slow down talks between the two communities that are being conducted for the purpose of finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Ledra Palas Hotel by Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot negotiators, the topic of "opening Varosia to settlement," the first item on the agenda, was discussed.

Also debated at the meeting was whether or not to recess the talks between the communities because general elections are being held in the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sectors in May and June. While Turkish Cypriot negotiator Süleyman Ümit Onan expressed the view that "it would be correct to take a break in the talks during the elections," Greek Cypriot negotiator Yuannidis reported that the "Greek Cypriot side asks that no recess in the talks be taken because of the elections."

However, Hugo Gobi, special representative for United Nations Secretary General Waldheim, asserted that "it would be more appropriate to slow down the talks than to postpone them until after the elections are held."

In the light of this view, the topic of taking "initial practical measures," which was expected to be discussed on Wednesday of next week has been set aside until Thursday, 2 April.

In a statement made from United Nations headquarters in Nicosia, it was announced that "the topic of opening Varosia to settlement under United Nations' supervision is being discussed." However, information on postponing or taking a recess in the talks was not given.

Security sources stated that talks will be slowed down rather than held every week as they have been in the past and that the sixth round of talks will be completed by 24 May, the day the Greek Cypriot elections will be held.

It was reported that, while the talks are being delayed for the elections, Gobi will travel to New York and will, with United Nations Secretary General Waldheim, evaluate the status of the talks.

Varosia

United Nations secretary general Cyprus special representative Gobi said, "The topic of opening Varosia to settlement is being handled as a separate topic at the bargaining table, but, away from the talks, is being considered as tied in with other topics." Turkish Cypriot negotiator Onan, though, stated that he "does not know whether or not Varosia will be treated along with other subjects outside the negotiations," and negotiator Yuannidis announced that "the difference in opinion on the topic of opening up Varosia to settlement is broad." He defended the view that "finding a solution to the Varosia problem will lead to positive developments."

11673

CSO: 4907

FOUR NEW MINISTERS NAMED IN GOVERNMENT SHAKEUP

Stockholm NORDISK KONTAKT in Swedish Mar 1981 pp 144-145

[Text] The appointment of Poul Dalsager, minister of agriculture as an EC commissioner with agriculture as his speciality, resulted in a reorganization of the government on 20 January. Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen proposed to the Queen the appointment of four new ministers. In addition, the minister for taxations and expenditures, Karl Hjortnaes, was moved to the ministry of fisheries.

The four new ministers are: Tove Lindbo Larsen, a member of parliament who became minister for Greenland and for ecclesiastical affairs; Bjorn Romer Westh, a member of parliament who succeeds Poul Dalsager as minister of agriculture; Dr of Jurisprudence Ole Espersen who becomes minister of justice, a post which Henning Rasmussen, the minister of interior, has also held up to now; and Mogens Lykketoft, division chief in the Economic Council of the labor movement, to replace Karl Hjortnaes as minister of taxation and expenditures. The latter becomes minister of fisheries, a position which Poul Dalsager had filled along with the position as minister of agriculture.

Jorgen Peder Hansen, the minister for Greenland and for ecclesiastical affairs, left the government at his own request. Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen has urged him to seek the position of being the Danish consul-general in Flensburg, which will be available 1 September 1981, a position which he is actively interested in obtaining. The 57-year old Jorgen Peder Hansen has been a member of the parliament for 20 years. He has been minister for Greenland 5 years and minister for ecclesiastical affairs 4 years. He was a member of the Danish delegation to the Nordic Council from 1971-75.

The New Ministers

The new minister for Greenland and for ecclesiastical affairs, Tove Lindbo Larsen, is 52 years old. She was trained in office work and as a home economics teacher and served as a teacher at Zahles Seminary in Copenhagen. She has been chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for home economics instruction. At the time of her appointment she was chairman of the parliament's Committee on Industry.

The minister of agriculture, Bjorn Romer Westh, is 37 years old. He was trained as land inspector at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College in Copenhagen. He has been a member of parliament since 1977 and at the time of his appointment was the Social Democratic agricultural chairman in parliament.

The minister of justice, Dr of Jurisprudence Ole Kaspersen, is 46 years old and was born in Bornholm. He received his law degree in 1959 and doctorate of jurisprudence in 1971. In that year he was appointed professor of constitutional law at the University of Copenhagen. He was a member of the European parliament 1974-77 and chairman of the Danish parliament's judicial committee. At the time of his appointment he was chairman of the Radio Council. He has been a member of parliament since 1973.

The minister for taxation and expenditures, Mogens Lykketoft--he has a degree in political science--was at the time of his appointment division chief in the Industry Council of the labor movement, where he was first employed as a student in 1966. He is regarded as one of the best informed individuals in the Social Democratic party in the economic and tax field. He has been described as the party's "red eminence" and was strongly influential in the development of the party's and the federation of labor's housing reform law which was enacted by the government in 1978. Mogens Lykketoft has been a candidate for parliament a couple of times but he has not been elected. He has now inherited the electoral district of the deceased minister of cultural affairs, Niels Matthiasen, in Amager in Copenhagen, where an election is expected.

The new minister of fishery, Karl Hjørtnaes, who has a law degree, is 46 years old. As minister for taxation and expenditures, he was strongly attacked as a result of a legal case involving his tax declaration. His transfer to the fishery ministry is based on the desire of prime minister Anker Jorgensen to have Mogens Lykketof as minister for taxation and expenditure in order to strengthen that ministry in connection with carrying through the government's reform proposal.

6893

CSO: 8139/0809-C

CONSERVATIVE ORGAN DISCUSSES LEFT'S LOSSES AT UNIVERSITY

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 13 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Election Results at University"]

[Text] The results of the elections at the university are pleasing because the radicals' monopoly of student affairs is now ended. Marxists and their cohorts no longer have a majority in the University of Iceland Students Council. In fact, no one faction has a majority there and there must be cooperation between two lists in order to elect representatives and form a policy. There is no doubt at all that governing the radicals has led to a stagnation and decline in the students' struggle for achieving their interests. This has been a dangerous development, but at the same time it is being promoted that increasingly more people should be able to study at the university level. The eccentricity of the radicals and arrogance in social debates have ruined the opinion the public holds of the university.

Now is not the first time that it has been felt necessary to form a "center party" at the university in order to release the students' affairs from the deadlock that has been created. Those who fall from power after such elections most often do not want to work with those who were the proponents of the "center party." And it is obvious from statements of the radicals' spokesmen at the university that they now consider the "center party" to be their arch enemy.

Vaka, the Union of Democratic Students, has for a long time been the arena of those who sincerely want to improve the students' affairs. Vaka's election platform now showed that the protection of democracy and increased welfare of the students still has priority. In view of the history of their union, their candidates and policy, the Vaka people hoped for better results in the elections on Wednesday.

It aroused attention that at an election meeting on Tuesday night, the "center party" candidates, the reformers, aimed their spears solely at the poor management of the Leftists. Both the Vaka people and the reformers therefore encouraged students to vote for them on the premises that they had had enough of the aggression of the radicals and their poor management. That was demonstrated in the subsequent elections.

9583

CSO: 3111/26

PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE ORGAN DOWNPLAYS UNIVERSITY VOTE LOSSES

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 13 Mar 81 p 7

[Commentary by Staksteinar: "Elections in the University of Iceland Students' Council"]

[Excerpts] /Thjodviljinn has won a fantastic victory in the elections of the University of Iceland Student's Council, according to Marxist interpretation, "did you see how I fooled him, boys," etc.!!/

Thjodviljinn Carries Victory News

Every person in the country who follows the daily news now knows that the leftist majority in the Students' Council has fallen after 10 consecutive years in power. The Leftists only got five representatives of thirteen elected now and thereby have 14 representatives on the Students' Council against 16 representatives from Vaka (12), association of democratic students and reformists (4). The Leftists received 38.6 percent of the votes whereas they received 55 percent of the votes in the last elections. All over the world marxism is on a rapid decline in all educational institutions and this trend has now been demonstrated here in this country in a noteworthy manner.

In an interview with TIMINN yesterday one of the leaders of the radicals at the University, Ingolfur Gislason, says about those "centrists" who now have leading positions in the council: "It is out of the question that we will work with those Rightists. They are true blue conservatives. They are no more Leftists than is Fridrik Sophusson." That is the state of affairs.

But THJODVILJINN is always the same when it comes to "reliable" news reporting. They published the following in a special item on their back page yesterday about the outcome of the elections to the Students' Council with a four column heading: "Elections in the University of Iceland Students' Council: LEFTISTS WON"!! This type of news reporting is of course in accordance with "marxist history interpretation" and typical for THJODVILJINN as a news media.

9583

CSO: 3111/26

SOCIALIST-LEFT PARTY CONGRESS ACHIEVES UNITY, STARTS CAMPAIGN

Agreement on Main Points

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Mar 81 p 5

[Article by Erling Koldaas]

[Text] The opening of the Socialist Left Party (SV) Congress in Oslo was marked by peace and tolerance. The 250 delegates were satisfied with the party's policy statement and the subsequent debate indicated there is agreement within the party on the main points. There was some dissatisfaction with the party's organizational activity the last 2 years, particularly with the party organ NY TID and the union-related work.

In his policy statement, party leader Berge Furre strongly emphasized the party's security policy and especially the fight against nuclear weapons. Furre stressed that this will be one of the party's main tasks in the future and said:

"It is the Socialist Left Party's deep conviction and binding obligation not to include nuclear weapons in the defense of Norway. Nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity and a threat to everything worth defending. Therefore, this country shall never be defended with nuclear weapons. Such weapons must never be stockpiled on Norwegian soil, in times of war or peace. A basic principle in Norwegian policy must be to prohibit authorities from allowing allied use of nuclear weapons on or from Norwegian territory and there must be no installations supporting nuclear warfare in Norway."

In the ensuing debate, Furre received unanimous support for his and the party's engagement in this matter. "This work must be continued and preferably strengthened," it was pointed out and many of the delegates acknowledged that the party's strong position made it easy to argue the point with people on the local level.

The party leader also discussed the economic situation and pointed out that the Labor Party seems to have no solutions to the problems we face.

"You do not respond to a capitalistic crisis with more capitalism," he said, "and we are faced with a situation in which only socialist solutions are logical and natural."

Furre pointed out that oil revenues must be used to meet our social needs and, not least, to protect jobs.

The party chairman was applauded for his optimistic views on SV's future, which included this idea: "Conditions for change will definitely emerge after a time with the advance of all kinds of conservative forces. We can release and further our progress if we are equal to the task--placing ourselves on the right side of the daily class struggle."

The Socialist Left Party leader had no problem in choosing a Labor Party government to what he called a Conservative-dominated government. He justified it by saying that a Labor-Party government must listen to union views on important matters, an opinion that was widely shared by the congressional delegates.

The party organ NY TID became the central issue in the discussion about the party's organizational work since the last party congress. A large number of district representatives felt NY TID was too theoretical in its approach. They said the paper lacks ground contact and falls particularly short in its coverage of economic and district news. They agreed there has been some improvement, but came to the unanimous conclusion the paper is far from adequate.

Last year's congressional debate on "socialism in Norway," which will be continued this year, unveiled some disagreement with the party leadership's view. "With the debate on socialism in Norway, SV has alienated itself from the labor class," said Kari Hauge Rasmussen, Stavanger and pointed out that the party must become much more responsive to all groups.

"Why do we have so little support among the 'common' people?" asked Terje Brathen, Oppland. He called for more active SV participation in daily political work throughout the country and submitted the following prescription: "We must fill our pockets with stone in order to achieve the necessary ground contact."

Congressional delegates also discussed party policy with respect to family and everyday life and negotiations will continue today on a point-program proposal concerning the general election, SV oil policy and the debate on what has been called "labor power in the 80's."

Appeal to Labor Movement

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Lars Hollerud]

[Text] "Labor power versus capitalistic power" will be one of the Socialist Left Party's many mottoes in the upcoming general election campaign as well as during the next parliamentary period. On the second day of the party congress in Oslo yesterday, there was some disagreement among the delegates as to whether they should use another slogan, "socialism in Norway," to secure the party's progress in recent opinion polls.

However, Socialist Left-Party Chairman Berge Furre assured congress there was no clash of interests here. "Labor power in the 80's" was indeed the congressional theme yesterday as it had been at the National Conference of Unions some time ago.

In his address, union secretary Lasse Jahnsen strongly emphasized that the oil and gas industry will actually determine the future balance of power in Norway. "Those in control of the industry will be able to shape our society. Hence, it is vitally

important to socialist forces that Statoil be in sole control of the North Sea industry. However, it is more likely we will have a "Margaret Thatcher-Mobil" alliance than the "Berge Furre-Statoil" model. The gas and oil industry will, indeed, shape our society. It will create some jobs, but destroy many more. It is immaterial to Phillips whether a worker earns 100,000 or one million kroner; to a small clothing industry, however, it may mean its very existence to pay a worker 3 kroner more an hour," Lasse Jahnsen illustrated.

As far as the Socialist Left Party is concerned, it is essential that we combine the oil industry with other industries, for the reason of wages alone. If that cannot be accomplished, both LO [Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions] and NAF [Norwegian Federation of Employers] will be considerably weakened, according to Jahnsen.

In his address, Lasse Jahnsen admitted that the labor movement is on the defensive. "Other organizations have become power factors," said Jahnsen, referring to the Joint Organization of Academicians and the Central Association of Professional Organizations.

"We must fight the "yellow" unions as well as the "blue" threat we are experiencing today. Defensively, we shall protect our rights, such as the work-environment legislation, the real-wage standard and the completely automatic index regulation.

Offensively, Norwegian socialists must once and for all declare war on the conservative forces. By not doing that, all reform proposals will remain in the air," declared the SV secretary.

Judging by Lasse Jahnsen's address, the LO is now at a standstill. This is due to changes in the economic structure, to which LO has been unable to adjust, particularly with respect to the activity in the North Sea.

Labor Party Strongly Attacked

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] "The Labor Party has not even tried to stem the conservative tide," according to a sharp statement issued by the Socialist Left Party Congress last weekend. "On the contrary--by its own conservative penchant the Labor Party is responsible for the present situation, whereby all of labor's future demands are threatened," according to the statement. "The Socialist Left Party strongly urges unity against the conservative forces and requests that the Labor Party stop seeking parliamentary support among the Conservatives and other nonsocialist parties."

In the last few years the Labor Party government has abandoned many of the positions it used to defend, according to the SV party congress. "This policy is a blow to the wage earner and to the weak groups in our society as it gives in to ownership interests and U.S. foreign policy," the congressional statement reads. There is growing dissatisfaction with the Labor Party's conservative shift--and there is little indication that a change in prime ministers will alter the situation, SV points out.

The Socialist Left Party will not offer any guarantees to an eventual Labor Party government following the election, even though it would prefer such a government to a nonsocialist one dominated by Conservatives.

"Stop seeking support among nonsocialists; we might thus be able to strengthen our basis and drive back the conservative tide," according to the party congress appeal. Party leader Berge Furre said at a press conference yesterday that all points in the party's call to action, "For You Against the Conservative State," are in line with the party's program.

The Socialist Left Party's own future causes are outlined in the so-called point program. The first point in the program is "a nuclear-free Scandinavia." "And the party congress has declared that SV will use all its power to fight nuclear rearmament by the superpowers," said party leader Berge Furre at the close of congress yesterday afternoon. "SV has risen again as a fighting party against nuclear weapons and we continue to oppose NATO membership," asserted the party leader.

Work for peace and reduction of armaments is among the top issues in the policy plan adopted by the party congress yesterday. Other important issues include a 6-hour working day, work for everybody, wage equalization, worker control and defense of the real wage. The party also wants to strengthen the economy of districts and counties. A fourth point, submitted as a minority proposal, was also added to the policy plan; it states that matters of energy, environment and resources shall be given high priority.

The latter point was brought up during the ensuing press conference. Has SV's ecological profile--the red-green element--been pushed into the background the last few years?

The party's parliamentary leader, Hanna Kvanmo, denied that the party had become "less green." But we must also take into consideration that people need work," she said. "SV cannot be entirely green--like the Liberal Party. Employment and environmental concerns must be combined in one uniform policy," said Hanna Kvanmo.

This Socialist Left-Party congress has been characterized by broad agreement and a minimum of agonizing discussions. Berge Furre suggested at its conclusion that the congress itself may be forgotten relatively soon (except for the collective bathing experience at Torvgaten Bad last Saturday afternoon--and in that connection he reminded the delegates that Mao's swimming excursion did not take place in conjunction with a party congress). "But the policy will be remembered," he said. "Now we shall go out and win!"

During the debate on a 6-hour working day, it was pointed out that this is a natural means of providing work for everybody, sharing the available jobs. Other advantages mentioned were more time to spend with the family and for social involvement. In debating this point, however, some fear was expressed that the 6-hour day could jeopardize LO's demand for a 5-week vacation and a lower retirement age. The SV party congress supported a flexible retirement age, but prioritized shorter working hours.

In a congressional statement, SV demanded that the government immediately endorse the ILO treaty concerning rights of the autochthonous population. In another statement, the party congress demanded that Parliament quickly come to a binding decision on the extension of the railroad from Fauske to Nordkjosbotn, with branches to Harstad and Tromsø.

Furre Reelected, Others New

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] The Socialist Left-Party Congress unanimously reelected Berge Furre party chairman yesterday. University instructor Hilde Bojer and chauffeur Torbjorn Dahl were elected assistant party leaders, while student and former head of the party's youth organization, Erik Solheim, became the new secretary.

Steinar Hansson was reelected editor of the party organ NY TID. Teacher Arna Eggesvik became the new female policy leader and club chairman Harald Dahl is the new union policy leader. Other members of the new party administration include student Kari Loftesnes, psychologist Ellen Hartmann, club chairman Asbjorn Wikestad, chairman of the National Broadcasters Union Bitte Vatvedt, printer Adolf Larsen, scientific assistant Irene Iversen, truck driver and former SV union leader Lasse Jahnsen and information chief Bjorg Ofstad. The deputy representatives are: Kjell Roland, Maja Arnestad, Finn Gustavsen, Aud Gustad, Bjorgulf Froyn and Gunhild Emmanuelsen.

Rune Slagstad did not want to continue as assistant party leader and no new "third" assistant leader was elected.

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CSO: 3108

GRO HARLEM BRUNDTLAND BACKGROUND DESCRIBED

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 4 Feb 81 p 6

[Article by Per Brunvand]

[Text] When Gro Harlem Brundtland today moves in and assumes leadership of the country from the offices on the 15th floor of the government building, it will be not only as the first woman prime minister in Norway and in the Nordic countries. She is setting a number of other records. For example, the Labor Party has never before selected an acadamecian for such a position. She has her own distinctive character as a political type, as her Labor Party predecessors in the prime minister position, Christopher Hornsrud, Johan Nygaardsvold, Einar Gerhardsen, Oscar Torp, Trygve Bartolf and Odvar Nordli.

Norway has not had such a young prime minister since the parliamentary system was introduced in 1884--she is 41 years old, and will be 42 on April 20. Gro Harlem Brundtland also represents a new generation at the head of the country's political leadership--the generation of those who were still children when Hitler surrendered in 1945. She was 6 years old when Einar Gerhardsen formed his first government and began the post-war reconstruction. Her generation has felt that in many ways it has fallen between two stools. On the one hand, you have a parent generation which has been dominating although as time went on somewhat pragmatic, but highly respected, and also by its own children. On the other hand, you have a younger, forward-looking generation filled with ideology, protest and a need for independent activity. Gro Harlem Brundtland is regarded by many people as a symbol for this "lost generation" which still is not lost.

Norway's new prime minister was born into the labor movement and grew up with politics. A father who was a cabinet minister for several years, a mother connected with the Labor Party's delegation in the parliament, intimate association with people like Martin Tranmael, Einar and Werna Gerhardsen, Trygve Aakervik and Rolf Hansen: all this must have made an impression on her. She was (of course) a precocious child and had read Karl Marx and John Amdenaes', "The Norwegian Constitution" at an age when her compatriots had not yet torn themselves away from Donald Duck. From the time when she was 7 years old she was part of the organized labor movement, first with the children's organization, "Framfylkingen."

At the age of 23 she had completed her education to be a physician (with a brilliant examination, of course). At that time she had also become a mother for the first time. When other medical students took a break from lectures with a smoke or a cup of coffee, she rushed to the nursery to nurse her child. Notwithstanding that she took her examinations in order and as scheduled, she was not a bookworm during her student days. There was also time for student politics. That involved her, among other things, in Karl Nanrup Dahl's administration of the Norwegian Student Association. She was the only girl among "the twelve sworn-in men" who broke with the Socialist Student Club and formed the Labor Party's Student Club. Among the others were the present foreign minister, Knut Frydenlund; the international secretary of the Norwegian Federations of Trade Unions, Kaare Sandegren; the Federation of Trade Union's lawyer, Steinar Halvorsen; and the information director of the Aker group, Tron Gerhardsen. Another member of the current government, minister of finance Ulf Sand was an early participant in the development of the Labor Party's Student Club. The leaders of the Labor Party's Youth Association played a key role during the rupture in the student world. They were Bjartmar Gjerde, chairman, Reiulf Steen, secretary, and our new minister of justice, Bjorn Skau, vice-chairman.

After her student days in Oslo there was a long period of political quiet in regard to Gro Harlem Brundtland. She traveled to the USA with her family and obtained further education in social medicine at Harvard University. She passed the examination with distinction (of course). Back in Oslo her professional life (she ended up as assistant medical director of the Oslo Board of Health) and her family life with husband and four children took up most of her time.

The attention of the Norwegian people was seriously focused on Gro Harlem Brundtland when she was named minister of environmental affairs in 1974. The appointment completely surprised most people, including herself. Trygve Bratteli personally selected the new minister of environmental affairs. He had been introduced to her in order to evaluate her as a candidate for a state secretary position, but the prime minister was soon so impressed by the person he met that he decided instead to mark her out as a future cabinet minister.

Gro Harlem Brundtland has been in on top-level politics in Norway for 7 years. She herself has said that she had not been prominent in any large group, except in purely professional matters, before she was 30 years old. In the last 7 years she has compensated for what had been neglected. As vice-chairman of the Labor Party, cabinet minister and a member of parliament, she has criss-crossed the country on speaking tours. Hardly any other Norwegian politician has been able to attract audiences to such a degree. In town and country she has made the local officials in charge of arrangements happy by setting new records for audiences--in any case the best turn-out in many years--when she was publicized as the evening's speaker. The good feeling which she won in meeting places around the country materialized also in recent days in the flood of telegrams and statements when a decision was to be made in regard to Odvar Nordli's successor. There were no doubts in the party organizations around the country and among the mass of the voters.

Even if Gro Harlem Brundtland is our first woman prime minister, she is not a typical women's issues politician. She encountered women's problems for the first

time seriously when as a physician she faced the problem of women desiring abortions. Personally she grew up with the idea of natural equality and has never regarded herself as suppressed. She comes from a family of strong women on her mother's side, her own Swedish-born mother, Inga Harlem, and particularly her grandmother who at the age of 78 undertook to get a doctor's degree in economics.

With Gro Harlem Brundtland as head of the government the country will get a politician with a broad spectrum. She is a social democrat in the best sense and in good accord with all new trends. She is competent in social policies as a part of her profession. She can almost be considered an expert in environmental policies. As a member of the parliament's finance committee, she has become familiar with economic policies. Foreign policy has been a special interest for many years. In leaving parliament, she is also giving up the position as chairman of the foreign affairs and constitutional committee. If you add to that her 6 years' experience as a cabinet minister, there is little reason to doubt her political qualifications as the new prime minister.

Most people regard Gro Harlem Brundtland as an intelligent person, quick in her replies and difficult to silence. It is a mistake, however, to think that she relies exclusively on her natural speaking ability. The new prime minister works hard at politics. And she is a perfectionist. She is responsible for everything she does, and she puts heavy demands on her fellow-workers, as she does on herself. The 7 years in top-level politics have never been marked by a 40 hour or 6 day work week, not to mention five. Norway has gotten a prime minister who takes pride in knowing her lessons when she performs. She is known for having an enormous capacity for work and for a sense of duty.

Gro Harlem Brundtland is in many ways a serious person who most of all concentrates on her tasks. Nor is she a machine-like politician. She has, in good company and when it does not conflict with other duties, the ability to relax. She has a ringing laugh and an appreciation for a good story, preferably told by others. She herself hardly wants to compete with her predecessor in this field. But then, she is not from Hedmark from where Nordli got most of his endless stories. On the other hand, she has a greater appreciation for good food than her predecessor and like so many of us now and then likes to relax. She is said to be happiest when she can dance with one of the children at home on the kitchen floor. As a matter of fact, there has not been much time for that in recent years. And the future prospects in this regard are not very bright.

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE MAKES DECISIONS ON TURKEY

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 28 Mar 81 pp 1,12

[Article by Sadi Tatli]

[Text] The Hague (AKAJANS) — At The Hague, the Dutch capital, yesterday, contacts about Turkey were very intensive. Having progressed more positively than expected as regards Turkey, the meetings of the European committees came to a close, while Foreign Minister Iltis Turkmen met with Dutch Foreign Minister and session chairman for European Political Cooperation Christopher van der Klaauw.

Following the 9-7 vote in the Council of Europe Bylaws Committee 3 days ago in favor of Turkey's continued membership with its present parliamentarians, it was decided also in the Permanent Committee yesterday that letters would be sent to all member nations including Turkey about reporting the parliamentarians who will attend the 33rd session to begin in May. The decision not to exclude Turkey was viewed as yet another positive development as regards Turkey. Professor Turan Gunes spoke at the Permanent Committee meeting and, in a statement to AKAJANS [Mediterranean News Agency] afterward, said, "I am able to say that the atmosphere was favorable to Turkey." As regards Council of Europe-Turkish relations, all eyes have turned to the visit which Council of Europe Assembly President Jack de Koster will make to Ankara on 13-14 April. Iltis Turkmen held a "working coffee" with Jack de Koster at 0730 hours yesterday morning at the Turkish embassy. According to information obtained by an AKAJANS correspondent, Council of Europe-Turkish relations were discussed at the coffee. Foreign Minister Iltis Turkmen explained to de Koster the Turkish administration's determination as regards the return to democracy and pointed out that he favored the formula of Turkey's continuing Council of Europe membership with its present representatives and that this would also be positive from the European standpoint.

Gunes' Statement

Professor Turan Gunes spoke on behalf of Turkey at the Permanent Committee meeting and told an AKAJANS correspondent after the meeting, "In general, there is an atmosphere favorable to Turkey." Professor Gunes said the following:

"It cannot yet be said definitely that the delegation's term will be extended. However, the decision taken by the Bylaws Committee has some moral weight. It is possible to see and feel this in the discussions."

Forthcoming Developments

The first stage as regards Turkey's membership in the Council of Europe is Assembly President Jack de Koster's trip to Ankara 13-14 April. De Koster will talk with government authorities during this trip. In this context, de Koster reportedly will ask to observe the status of political prisoners in particular and will try also to get a clearer idea of the schedule for the return to democracy in Ankara. De Koster will present his report directly to the Assembly.

The Council of Europe Political Committee also will take up the Turkish question at a meeting in Paris on 28 April, consulting with international organizations. At the 28 April meeting in Paris, the committee will hear the views of representatives of the Political and Social Research Foundation headquartered in Istanbul, Amnesty International headquartered in London and the International Jurists' Union headquartered in Paris. Whether a subcommittee on Turkey should be formed will be debated and voted upon in this context.

Turkmen-Van der Klaauw Talks

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen held a long meeting yesterday with Dutch Foreign Minister van der Klaauw. Turkmen's discussions with van der Klaauw, who is session chairman for European Political Cooperation, dealt with international problems such as developments in the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, Cyprus, Poland and Afghanistan.

The two ministers also discussed the \$850 million in aid committed to Turkey by the EC within the framework of the fourth fiscal protocol, the visa requirement for Turkish citizens and Armenian terrorism.

Van der Klaauw gave Turkmen information on last Tuesday's EC summit, it was learned. Turkmen also requested that the EC credits begin as soon as possible.

On the visa problem, van der Klaauw said this matter would be reviewed at a meeting in April of the Benelux Countries Organization, composed of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Counter Visa

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said in The Hague that "Turkey would start a counter visa implementation for the countries using one for Turks."

In response to a question about the visas required by various European countries for Turkish citizens, Turkmen said that discussions with those countries were in progress.

Also, when a Dutch reporter asked whether the Council of Europe had given Turkey until May to return to democracy, Turkmen said, "Turkey has neither withdrawn from the Council of Europe, nor has the Council made such a decision."

To the question "It is said that in your meeting with van der Klaauw the EC view was advanced that the 90-day detention period in Turkey should be shortened," Turkmen replied, "There was no such suggestion in my talks with van der Klaauw."

In response to a Dutch reporter who said, "It is claimed that Syrians are oppressed in Turkey," Turkmen pointed out that no one is oppressed in Turkey, replying, "No one can oppress anyone in Turkey. The terrorism is over in Turkey today, public safety has been ensured and the nation is calm. Come see Turkey yourself. While there are 45 monasteries for a small number of Syrians in the East, there are not this many mosques for the Muslim Turks there."

8349

CSO: 4907

PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS FOR TURKISH-GREEK TALKS EXPLORED

Isik Discusses Political Approaches to NATO

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 17 Mar 81 pp 1,7

[Text] Ankara, CUMHURİYET BUREAU -- Former Minister of National Defense Hasan Esat Isik, speaking of the evaluations of Turkish-Greek relations being conducted in NATO circles, said, "Those who think that the effectiveness of public opinion was lost by the halt of parliamentary activities in Turkey are deceived."

In a report published earlier in our newspaper, there was an evaluation by NATO circles to the effect that "the new administration in Turkey does not have to worry about elections. Moreover, it will show the maximum facility with the idea that if an agreement cannot be reached now, there would be no way to even sit down and talk with Papandreou."

Isik pointed out that such an evaluation means: "Public opinion must be pampered in Greece. There is no need for this now in Turkey and the Turkish-Greek agreement will be built on Turkish concessions." "Certainly it is good that NATO circles are optimistic about the Turkish-Greek talks. But some of the bases of this optimism are damaging to us," he said.

Noting that stressing the importance of friendship with Greece and giving concessions from our rights in the Aegean are two very different things, Isik said, "It is not up to us to make concessions in the Aegean. We cannot accept Greek faits accomplis," adding:

"We cannot accept any situation such as Greece's having a lot of island-state rights in the Aegean. Even if an order emerges reflecting a different mentality in the Aegean, it cannot be long-lived.

"This much must be known: Greece has not actually done much of anything by trimming the Limni control area and the island corridors. It does not have the right to establish regions like this in the open seas; let it be a concession to whittle them down a little."

NATO Optimistic Over Talks

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 15 Mar 81 pp 1,7

[Article by Ahmet Tan]

[Text] On the eve of bilateral talks between Turkey and Greece which are to begin tomorrow in Ankara, NATO authorities are said to be "more hopeful and optimistic than ever before." Diplomatic circles here also share to an extent this optimism of the NATO planners, who believe that "the objective and subjective conditions exist" to a degree never before encountered for elimination of the Turkish-Greek discord, which is described as "one of the several knotty problems of most concern in the NATO structure."

The following elements are shown as the reason for this optimism:

--Internal political conditions of both countries are very positive. The military administration in Turkey "does not have political worries and anxieties vis-a-vis the electorate." This is a very positive element, because the governments which have been in power in Turkey ever since the Aegean problem exploded have either been governments with wide foreign policy differences and political conflicts within themselves or were administrations based on delicate parliamentary balances. For this reason, no serious steps could be taken as regards the Aegean.

--It has been almost 7 years, during which a modicum of potential for agreement emerged. The two sides have now begun to develop a sense of how far they can go and how much they can resist on any particular issue.

--Turkey's lifting last year of its restrictions on the Aegean air traffic area was the first positive development in this regard to be put down on paper. It took the Greek side a while to respond to this gesture, but the Greek government finally took action "toward loosening the knot" by its recent decision to open the air corridor over Limni to traffic.

The most important step of all, however, was the BAA [expansion unknown]'s reversal of its negative attitude toward Greece's return to the military wing of the alliance, albeit through the influence of the larger [powers]. This created a measure of "cautious trust" on the part of Greece.

--Western political observers in Athens note that, as was seen in an even more telling way with the Afghanistan incident, "sympathies are increasing" among the Greek populace for the NATO alliance. This point is very important from the standpoint of the approaching general elections. The ruling party will be even stronger against the anti-NATO opposition without paying any internal political price.

This point is also important for the Turkish side. If Ankara cannot enter upon a climate of agreement with the present Athens government, there is no way it will be able to sit down at the table with Socialist Andreas Papandreu, the strongest alternative.

The Ankara government, in charge of the Turkish generals who are well aware of this situation, will offer the Athens government maximum "facility and understanding" toward agreement.

--Another element on which those who are very "hopeful" about the talks to begin on Monday base these feelings is the personalities of the authorities heading both nations' delegations. Turkish delegation chief Kamuran Gurun, Foreign Ministry secretary general, spent some time in Athens as ambassador, which means he is closely acquainted with the Greek point of view and approach. From this standpoint, Ambassador Gurun is probably the one among Turkish diplomats most aware of the mutual benefits to the two nations of Turkish-Greek friendship. Stavros Russo, who will head the Greek delegation, is known even by Western diplomatic circles as a "pragmatist" and this strengthens estimates that the talks will take place in an atmosphere oriented to productive results.

Rough Spots

As opposed to all these factors stimulating hope and optimism, the most powerful enemy which the two sides have to defeat in the talks beginning tomorrow is "the overlying feelings of distrust" which the two nations harbor against each other.

Turkey is worried about Greece's "suppressed desire" to extend its territorial waters.

Greece, meanwhile, is worried about Turkey's "secret designs" on the Aegean islands.

In the analogy drawn by a Western diplomat concerned with Turkey here: "The Ankara-Athens discord will not become a Moscow-Peking clash, but the Turkish side and the Greek side are making both the Western world and their own people pay the bill for this standoff."

Eighth Round of Technical Talks

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 16 March 81 pp 1,7

[Article by Sedat Ergin]

[Text] Ankara, CUMHURİYET BUREAU -- The eighth round of technical talks between the secretaries general of the Turkish and Greek foreign ministries begins today between Ambassador Kamuran Gurun and Greek Foreign Ministry Secretary General Stavros Russo, and the common view among diplomatic observers in the capital is that, despite recent softening, no advance has been made on the Aegean problem, which is the basis of Turkish-Greek disagreements, and that the sides are still as far as ever from resolving these problems.

Diplomatic observers in the capital generally agree that Greece has an advantage over Turkey by having joined the Nine. In any case, though the Greek government is giving assurances that its problems with Turkey have no bearing on the community structure, it will not be surprising if Greece tries to confront Turkey with the community vis-a-vis unexpected situations which may arise in Turkish-Greek relations.

What Athens Thinks About Ankara

Greece's traditional policy of adopting such a stance and getting the backing of third parties against Turkey is once more evident in Athens' latest request for safeguards from the United States for the security of its borders with Turkey after getting the United States to accept implementation of a 7/10 ratio in aid to Turkey and Greece. While Athens plans to obtain such assurances to confront Ankara with direct U.S. pressure in Turkish-Greek problems, it will be comfortably saved from feeling the need for agreement with Turkey. Foreign Ministry circles say that Turkey's view of this "depends on the wording of the safeguards to be given."

According to diplomatic observers, the policy Athens is pursuing vis-a-vis its neighbor is based on gaining time instead of short-term solutions to problems and bringing about a solution to these problems along the lines of its own theses by making use of developments which may arise in its favor in international law and conjuncture. Athens knows that this goal will take time and, therefore, is in no hurry. It is for this purpose, for example, that Athens has officially proposed to the Turkish side a freeze on the continental shelf problem.

Turkey Lacks Leverage

Ankara, meanwhile, is now deprived of its leverage against Greece for achieving a just solution to the Aegean problems. The first element in this regard is NOTAM No 714, which was lifted during the administration of the Demirel minority government, and the second is loss of its veto right within NATO with Greece's return to the military wing. Having lost these two strong cards against Athens without compensation, Ankara has nothing to compel Greece to sit down for serious and meaningful negotiations to resolve disagreements. Moreover, while Turkey lost this leverage, Greece joined the EC as a full member, returned to the military flank of NATO, and, as for the problems in the Aegean, put them on ice to wait.

The eighth meeting of the secretaries general comes right in the wake of a recent series of Greek actions on Aegean air space. Though not welcoming all of their views on air space, Ankara reacted positively to these decisions. With the NOTAMs it published, Athens accommodates Turkey in civil flights over the Aegean. On the other hand, it retains de facto situations it has put in place in Aegean airspace which are contrary to international law. For example, the Greek government reduced by half the air space over Limni Island which it had closed to civil flights in violation of International Civil Aeronautics rules, but the area now remaining clearly contradicts these rules.

The important thing about this is that Greece is not about to give up its 10-mile theory on national airspace boundaries, which are accepted as 6 miles in International Civil Aeronautics agreements.

Greece Puts Territorial Waters at 12 Miles

Greece is also sticking to its 12-mile claim on territorial waters. Although in practice Greece exercises sovereignty rights over a 6-mile limit, as official policy it has pointed out on various occasions that it will extend this. Greece's extending its territorial waters to 12 miles would make the Aegean into a Greek lake in the classic sense as it is a semi-enclosed sea, extending to Turkish shores

and containing almost 3,000 islands both large and small. In this situation, according to calculations made, the 35-percent area of the Aegean over which Greece now exercises the rights of sovereignty would rise to 63.9 percent. The area of international waters which is 56 percent today would drop to 21 percent. The outcome of this would be that Turkey's access to the Mediterranean through the Aegean would pass through Greek territorial waters, and Turkey has pointed out this is unacceptable and has conveyed warnings to Athens that Ankara would consider Greece's extending its territorial waters to 12 miles, to use the Latin term, "casus belli," or "cause for war."

Arming the Islands

Another important aspect of the Aegean problem is that Greece has made the islands off Turkish shores into armed strongholds, despite clear regulations in the Lausanne and Paris Treaties to the effect that they should not be militarized. Greece placed two tank and antiaircraft divisions on these islands following the Cyprus Peace Operation. The resulting problem to which Turkey responded by putting the Fourth Army in place still has not been submitted to bilateral negotiation. On the contrary, the general belief on both sides is that militarization of the islands is an issue which depends, as one dimension of the Aegean problem, on progress made on other problems.

The problem of the command control areas, a problem between Turkey and Greece within NATO having to do with the areas of military sea and air responsibility in the Aegean, was temporarily solved last September by a formula developed by NATO Commander in Chief Rogers, ensuring Greece's return to the military wing of NATO. Outside of Greece's return to the military wing in the first stage, no accord has been achieved on the technical aspects of the problem with this formula.

According to rumors circulating in diplomatic circles in the capital recently, Greece is still "avoiding" the talks which it was decided in accordance with the Rogers plan should be held within the NATO structure.

What Uluu Stressed

Prime Minister Bulend Uluu made important statements about Turkish-Greek relations at a press conference two days ago. Prime Minister Uluu first stressed that it would be an "historic error" to expect acts of good will from the other side alone. According to diplomatic observers, when Uluu said that "both sides have rights and interests in the Aegean and it is necessary to seek a solution to balance these rights and interests," he reflected an integrated approach encompassing a political solution.

8349

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MISSION, TRAINING OF AIRCRAFT CARRIER'S PILOTS

Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 March 81, p 6

[Article by Pierre Darcourt: "The Unrelenting Strictness for a Pilot on the Aircraft Carrier Clemenceau".]

[Text] White caps on a deep blue sea; off the port side, a clear sky; straight ahead, black clouds are building up; in less than three minutes the aircraft carrier Clemenceau, the "capital ship" of the Mediterranean fleet, a 32,000 ton behemoth, fully loaded, turns with the ease of a luxury liner into the wind to launch its fighter and reconnaissance planes.

Seen from the bridge, the dimensions of the 257 meter (848 ft) flight deck (twice the length of a football field) and of the runway veering off at an 8-degree angle and outlined in white on the non-skid deck, scarcely made any impression. The question that always comes to mind is "how can planes of such power and speed as those on the carrier land in such a small space and come to a halt in such a short distance?"

The wind guage which measures the wind speed registers 12 knots. About 20 planes, their wings folded up or in place, are lined up on the after-section. An Alouette III helicopter rises vertically. It is called "Pedro", the traditional name given to the security helicopter. It carries a pilot, a winch operator, and a diver. Each flight operation begins and ends with the take-off and landing of Pedro which, during the entire operation, circles at a hundred meters (330 ft) off the ship's beam, ready to intervene in the event of an accident during a landing or a catapult launch to pick up the pilot from the water.

Four Types of Aircraft

On the flight bridge, there stands an athletically built man, wearing a light jacket, who issues orders by radio. He is the leader of the air group; he is responsible for all aircraft movements on board the ship or in the air for a distance of 10 kilometers from the ship. He has complete authority over everything on the deck, the landing officers, approach control, calling pilots to man their aircraft, and launching.

The Clemenceau carries four types of aircraft: propeller-driven Alizes, "flying twins" of the navy. They are used to collect intelligence, to give an alert, to protect the ships, and to carry out antisubmarine operations. They have been in service for 20 years but have been modernized by the addition of electronic gear. Crusaders (16 years old), all-weather interceptors, always ready to take off. They are equipped with air-to-air missiles and 20mm air defense guns. They are a match for the majority of fighter planes anywhere in the world. The Super-Etandard, the latest addition to our air capability, thanks to their radar, inertial centers, and new weaponry that represents an important technological advance. They are formidable attack aircraft, during daytime or nighttime operations, and they are also capable of providing excellent air support to forces operating on the ground.

For several hours today, we are going to watch qualification exercises for some thirty pilots. Each pilot must execute eight satisfactory approaches--six "tag" (touch and go), i.e., approach the ship, land the plane without dropping the arrestor hook that engages the arresting wire, and taking off immediately; then two full landings. The deck is now filled with personnel--officers, technicians, and enlisted personnel dressed in parkas and wearing helmets painted in various colors to indicate each man's function. Officers in yellow jackets and helmets are responsible for moving the planes on deck (they are called "yellow dogs"); those wearing white helmets with a black band operate the catapults; those wearing red are weapons and ammunition handlers.

What is immediately noticeable is the discipline, the unrelenting strictness, the economy of each man's movements. The pilots close their plexiglass bubble-hatch. The planes are lined up. The first plane is pulled into place, adjusted, and secured to the catapult track. A steel shield rises from the deck to guard against an accident from the flames that shoot from the jet engine. The pilot gives the plane full throttle. The noise is deafening as hell.

The plane, propelled forward by the steam catapult for a distance of 60 meters*, leaves a trail of fire, and leaves the deck at a speed of 150 knots (280 kilometers an hour). It rises like an arrow into the sky. The catapult track returns to its place; clouds of steam rise from the seams. The catapult officer returns to his place. A second plane moves up. It must take off within 35 seconds. This timed movement is repeated 20 times. Then, once the deck has been cleared, the "tag" operation begins.

The planes' approach to the after-deck is impressive. The slightest divergence is corrected by a parabolic mirror kept steady to compensate for the pitch and roll of the ship. It is connected to a light that allows the pilot to determine the pitch of the deck. The plane, its arrestor hook housed, approaches the landing deck--40 meters separate him from the first arrestor wire. The plane touches down, rolls over the arrestor wires and takes off immediately at full throttle. In a recess on the port side, two control officers, both of whom have been confirmed in all types of aircraft in service, and a radio operator note and verbally correct all aircraft approaches.

* The catapult provides 95 percent of the power required to launch a plane within a very short distance.

A full landing is executed with its arrestor hook extended, at a speed of 200 kilometers an hour. One of the four arrestor wires stretched out parallel to each other and at a distance of 21 meters apart (steel cables wound on hydraulic drums--tapered like the brakes on recoilless guns) stops the aircraft in its tracks.

The "yellow dogs" and helmeted men reappear. The aircraft is hooked up and pulled to the parking area. The pilot looks like all other pilots in his helmet and mask and zippered one-piece khaki flying suit. Each pilot has the same athletic build, the same self-assured and relaxed bearing. They are the refined product of the naval air arm training centers where lessons in humility and the risks undergone have contributed to make them a part of their aircraft and their ships.

On board the Clemenceau, everything contributes to affirming the three-fold mission of an aircraft carrier: to serve as a sea-going headquarters, to project power, and to maintain mastery of the air.

PHOTOGRAPH CAPTION

The Clemenceau, a modern aircraft carrier that is fitted with bays for nuclear weapons and carries forty aircraft.

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EFFORTS TO PURCHASE FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS CONTINUE

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 16 Mar 81 pp 1,7

[Text] Ankara--Minister of National Defense Umit Haluk Bayulken has announced that negotiations continue for the purchase of F-104 and F-100 airplanes from Belgium, Norway, and Denmark. Bayulken also reported that 23 of the F-104 planes purchased from Holland are being delivered.

In response to questions posed by the weekly journal YANKI, Bayulken gave the following information on the topic of military assistance to Turkey provided by NATO allies:

1. United States and German aid that has been programmed and included in agreements will continue. Another destroyer has been obtained from the United States within the framework of the leasing law.
2. A significant amount of ammunition for light arms has been purchased from England and Denmark.
3. Our air force is benefiting from \$25 million in aid from Canada, which is providing a great deal of help in maintaining and repairing our planes.
4. Foreign military credit in the amount of \$250 million that the United States has assigned to Turkey for 1981 will be used within the system established in order to actualize military assistance between the two nations, and materials will be procured in accordance with priorities determined by the General Staff Directorate.
5. In addition to aid included in its regular program, Germany has begun to make available \$600 million in assistance as agreed upon last November, and Milan antitank rockets that are being purchased using these resources have begun to arrive. Leopard tanks will be delivered through the end of 1983. Work continues on the modernization of our M-48 tanks.

Bayulken spoke of the needs of the Turkish Armed Forces, saying that all three branches have important needs and that it would not be proper to give one branch priority over the others.

He noted that, within the land forces, antitank and antiaircraft systems, vehicles that will increase the mobility of armored forces, and command and control vehicles have been given priority and that, within the navy, all defensive needs are being emphasized. Bayulken said, "This constitutes another manifestation of our peacefulness."

Talks Continue on Heavy Arms Industry

Bayulken described developments in the national war industry. He said:

"Our national war industry, after beginning to manufacture guns, ammunition, gunpowder, and explosives, has started to develop so as to produce various military goods and materials. After many long years of manufacturing the classical ammunition and light arms, the rocket industry was included in our war industry, and production of rockets was begun. Work continues to develop a heavy arms industry."

Bayulken reported that Turkey has the potential to sell revolvers, rifles, ammunition of various calibers, landing craft, and drydocks abroad.

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April 27, 1981

